



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 CONFERENCE

Talks on Germany Stalled

The Big 4 Forgn. Ministers' debate on German unification was suspended in Geneva Nov. 9 at the suggestion of the 3 Western ministers after the USSR barred free all-German elections. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov's refusal "even to discuss seriously the reunification of Germany involves a grave breach of the agreement" reached by the Big 4 Govt. leaders at Geneva in July. The foreign ministers then agreed to start discussion of disarmament, Item II on the agenda. [See p. 357B-C]

Dulles Proposes Election Plan

A proposal for all-German elections in Sept. 1956 was introduced Nov. 4 by Dulles, acting "on the joint initiative" of the U.S., Britain, France & West Germany. The proposal was submitted "as the first step" in implementing the Western memorandum on German unification, submitted Oct. 28. [See p. 357E1]

The Western proposal called for "free & secret elections . . . throughout Germany during Sept. 1956 for the selection of representatives for an all-German national assembly to draft a constitution & to form a government thereunder for a reunified Germany." It stipulated that the Big 4 powers would each "designate a representative to a commission to prepare, in consultation with German experts, the electoral law for such elections, including effective . . . safeguards & supervision to insure the freedom of such elections." This commission would start immediately and "report to the 4 powers by Jan. 1956."

Dulles said Nov. 4 that the Big 4 conference now faced the "acid test" as to whether it could carry out the directive issued by the Big 4 Govt. heads in July [see p. 349G3]. He said Nov. 3 that Molotov's proposal for an all-German council concealed instruments for communizing Germany through Soviet-style elections. Molotov replied that single-list elections

had brought representative government to the USSR and reflected the Soviet peoples' strength & unity. "Let us not take such an arrogant view of the single-list election," he said.

Molotov Visits Moscow

The foreign ministers recessed Nov. 4 until Nov. 8 to allow Molotov to return to the USSR for the 38th anniversary Nov. 7 of the Bolshevik revolution. British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan & French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay returned to their capitals. Dulles attended the reopening of the war-damaged Vienna State Opera House Nov. 5* en route to a meeting with Yugoslav Pres. Tito Nov. 6. [See p. 367D1, D2]

Molotov Vs. Western Plan

When the Big 4 talks resumed Nov. 8, Molotov rejected the Western proposal for all-German elections. Molo-

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UN Unit Wins Peace Prize

The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees was chosen by a Norwegian Parliamentary committee Nov. 3 as winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1954. Award of the 1955 prize was postponed. Dr. Gerrit Jan van Heuven Goedhart, former Dutch newspaperman, Minister of Justice & UN delegate, had served as UN High Comm. for Refugees since the office was established in 1951. The agency, with hq. in Geneva, was working to resettle about 350,000 wartime European refugees. It provided legal & social safeguards for 2 million refugees. The \$35,066 cash award of the Nobel Peace Prize was to go into the UN Refugee Emergency Fund, which was administered by van Heuven Goedhart's office. [See Vol. XIV, p. 340G2; XIII, 399F2, 132G]

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totov said it showed that the Western "aim is to implement the remilitarization not only of Western Germany but also of Eastern Germany and at the same time to draw . . . the whole of Germany in the North Atlantic bloc, directed against the USSR, and not only the USSR." Molotov said that while the Western proposal had been worked out with the agreement of West Germany, it did not "take into account" the views of East Germany. "In order to work out a really

*Austria celebrated its independence Oct. 25. It was free of foreign troops for the first time in 17 years when the final U.S. detachment left Oct. 14. Last British troops departed Oct. 13. Russian & French troops already were gone. The Austrian Parliament Oct. 26 adopted a constitutional law pledging Austrian neutrality. Final Parliamentary approval of a new Austrian army was voted Sept. 14. [See pp. 247D3, 289D3]

Week in Headlines

International

USSR rejected Western plan for all-German elections, Big 4 ministers took up discussion of disarmament.

New Arab-Israeli fighting flared; U.S. President appealed for peace, British Prime Minister offered to mediate.

U.S. announced easing of embargo on non-strategic shipments to Soviet bloc.

UN refugee office won Nobel Peace Prize for 1954.

United States

Democrats made scattered gains in off-year elections.

Supreme Court banned segregation at all publicly-financed recreation places, barred courts-martial for ex-servicemen.

Ford voting stock to be sold to public.

acceptable proposal on the unification of Germany, it is necessary" to consider the views of both German Govts., he declared.

Molotov said that the proposal for all-German elections "ignores the conditions actually existing in Germany, since the question of holding such elections has not ripened yet. On the other hand, even if we agreed to such an artificial plan, we could not put it into practice without the agreement of the Germans themselves . . ." "Only [by] full cognizance of the fact that there exist . . . 2 different German states and that the reunification cannot be brought about other than by mutual agreement of these states can we help find the right solution of the German question," he said.

Molotov rejected the argument that it was impossible to insure European security pending the reunification of Germany. Participation of both German Govts. "in a system of European security would be a great contribution" toward insuring peace, he said, whereas the Western proposals on Germany "have nothing to do with insuring European security." "If the path for Germany to become a militarist state is not blocked, the danger of a new war would become infinitely greater," he said.

Molotov described the Soviet proposal for an all-German council [see p. 358B2] as one way of bringing about German unification by coordinating activities "in the field of political, economic & cultural life insofar as they affect all-German interests. . . ."

German Division Assailed

After an overnight study, the Western ministers made their proposal Nov. 9 for ending discussion of Germany for the time being. Dulles said Molotov's position "strikes a crippling blow at the possibility of developing relations of confidence with the USSR." Dulles & Macmillan said that the USSR favored a unified Germany

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.



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only if it were Sovietized. Dulles said that the Soviet-proposed all-German council "was calculated to perpetuate the division of Germany." Dulles said that "nothing that the Versailles Treaty did [after World War I] compares with the cruelty and injustice of dividing the German people." The situation "cannot be indefinitely perpetuated without grave risk."

Dulles & Macmillan had warned Nov. 3 that continued division of Germany could lead to a revival of German nationalism. "We shall be living in an explosive situation," Macmillan said. "With each year that passes, the chances of a sane, sensible settlement with the German people will become more remote."

French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay said Nov. 4 that the West was "not moved by political preoccupations or ulterior motives" in seeking German unity. "One does not talk politics to a people that has been divided for 10 years," he said. Citing the "difficulties, complications, unhappiness & pain that 10 years of division had caused Germany, Pinay said it was the 4 foreign ministers' duty, "as a human act apart from all political considerations, to seek the reunification of the German people by every means & in the shortest time possible."

Dulles Sees East-West Strain

Dulles said Nov. 9 that the Soviet stand was "bound to affect adversely the over-all relations" between the USSR & the West. So far as the U.S. was concerned, "what has happened here has largely shattered such confidence as was born at the summit conference at Geneva."

But "it is not the desire or the intention of the U.S., so far as we can control it, to revert to the conditions which existed" before the summit meeting, Dulles said. "It is our purpose to continue to strive by all the means in our power for a just and durable peace. But I do deplore the setback to European security & the damage to the spirit of Geneva which has been inflicted by the USSR."

Macmillan Defends NATO, WEU

Macmillan said Nov. 9 that the USSR was "prepared to use the happiness, the unity & the independence of the German people as pawns in its game to break up the defensive system of the West." He said the Soviet position was that "Germany cannot be reunified until NATO & the Western European Union have been abolished." But the West was "not prepared to give up NATO & WEU," he declared.

Macmillan warned that even if NATO & WEU were abolished, the USSR "would still not give the German people freedom or independence." The Germans would have to "accept the odious system which has been imposed on Eastern Germany or else continue to remain divided." He said that in free elections, "the puppets who are held in power in East Germany by Soviet arms would be swept away."

Wilson for More Summit Talks

U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson returned to Washington from the

Geneva conference Nov. 7 and said he would favor another Big 4 summit meeting if it were needed to unify Germany & continue progress toward peace. "Maybe some progress will be made at the current meeting toward unifying Germany that will not be clear to everyone," he said. [See p. 344A1]

MIDDLE EAST

New Violence in El Auja

The most severe Israeli-Arab fighting since the 1949 armistice broke out at the strategic El Sabha post in the El Auja-Nizana demilitarized frontier zone during the night of Nov. 2-3. The post had been claimed by both Israel & Egypt. The Egyptians said the post changed hands twice during the night, and both sides claimed they were in control of it Nov. 3.

The Israelis said they had killed 50 Egyptians & captured 40; the Egyptians said 70 of their men were killed or missing. An Israeli spokesman denied an Egyptian claim of 200 Israeli dead. Mortar & artillery fire continued through to Nov. 4, but a UN official said "nothing serious happened." [See p. 359F1]

(Israeli & Egyptian forces also clashed along the Gaza Strip border Nov. 4 & 5, but no casualties were reported. An Israeli Army spokesman Nov. 5 denied knowledge of an Israeli plane which was reported by Lebanon to have crashed in Lebanese territory after being shot down by Syrian forces.) [See p. 359B2]

Nasser Rejects Ben-Gurion Bid

Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser told a N.Y. Times reporter in Cairo Nov. 3 that Israel's forces "attacked ours, thus determining the answer" to Israeli Premier-designate David Ben-Gurion, who had asked Nov. 2 for Israeli-Arab negotiations. [See p. 359C1]

Nasser said: "Hardly 10 hours passed since he [Ben-Gurion] posed to the world as a peace-loving man before he ordered his troops to march on El Sabha inside Egyptian territory."

UN Drafts Truce Plan

In New York Nov. 3, UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld expressed "grave concern" to Israel over its action in the outbreak. He submitted truce proposals to both sides without disclosing them publicly. The proposals were submitted after Hammarskjöld conferred with representatives of the U.S., Britain & France & with UN truce chief Maj. Gen. Edson L. M. Burns of Canada, who then returned to Jerusalem. [See p. 359C2]

U.S. Asst. State Secy. George V. Allen conferred separately in Washington Nov. 5 with Israeli Amb. Abba Eban & Egyptian Amb. Ahmed Hussein, both of whom assured Allen that their respective countries had no aggressive plans. A State Dept. statement issued after the talks deplored the recent "resort to force for the settlement of disputes" and declared that the U.S. "strongly supports the UN's efforts to achieve settlement by

peaceful means, especially the current proposals of Gen. Burns." The State Dept. noted reports that UN observers under Burns had been "prevented from carrying out their assigned functions." The U.S. asked that these observers "have full liberty to perform their peaceful functions."

'Ike' Asks Mid-East Peace

U.S. State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr., at a press conference in Denver Nov. 9, read a statement on the Middle East by Pres. Eisenhower. It said "recent developments have made it . . . imperative that a settlement be found."

The statement reaffirmed support for the UN's truce efforts, which had "already contributed so markedly to minimize violence in the area." "I hope that other nations of the world will cooperate in this endeavor, thereby contributing significantly to world peace," it continued. Recent hostilities "inevitably retard our search for world peace. Insecurity in one region is bound to affect the world as a whole."

The statement said: "While we continue willing to consider requests for arms needed for legitimate self-defense, we do not intend to contribute to an arms competition in the Near East because we do not think such a race would be in the true interest of any of the participants." The U.S.-British-French declaration of May 1950 "still remains our policy."

(It was reported in Washington Nov. 7 that the U.S. had decided to sell Israel "significant" quantities of arms.)

Eden Offers Mediation

An offer to mediate was made Nov. 9 by British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden, who said he & his Govt. "are available to render any service" in bringing the Israelis & Arabs to an agreement. Speaking before the annual Lord Mayor's banquet in London, Eden said "the stark truth" was that both sides "must make some compromise" if they "want to win a peace which is in both their interests."

Eden noted that the Arabs "take their stand on the 1947 & other UN resolutions. . . . They say they would be willing to open discussions with Israel from that basis." The Israelis, he said, stand "on the later armistice agreement of 1949 & on the present territories which they occupy." Eden asked if the gap was "so wide that no negotiation is possible to bridge it." "If there is anything, anything that we can do to help, we would gladly do it for the sake of peace."

Eden expressed regret that the USSR had injected into the "delicate" Middle East situation "a new element of danger" by delivering weapons "to one side only." "It is fantastic to pre-

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tend that this deliberate act of policy was an innocent commercial transaction." (This had been how Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov had described the Soviet sale of arms in talks with U.S. State Secy. Dulles & British Forgn. Min. Macmillan outside the formal Big 4 meetings in Geneva.) Eden said the Russians "must have known well enough in advance what the effect . . . of these large quantities of arms must be." He said the Soviet-bloc arms deals had "brought a sharp increase of tension with very dangerous possibilities."

Knesset Confirms Ben-Gurion

The Israeli Knesset (Parliament) confirmed David Ben-Gurion as Premier by a 73-32 vote Nov. 3. Ben-Gurion's 5-party coalition government was the furthest left in Israeli history.* [See p. 359C1]

Ben-Gurion conferred with UN truce chief Burns in Jerusalem Nov. 9 and said Israel's "aim is peace, not suicide." "If our rights are violated by acts of violence, we reserve our freedom of action." Burns was scheduled to fly to Cairo Nov. 10.

USSR to Sell Oil to Israel

The Israeli Embassy in Moscow announced Nov. 3 that the USSR had agreed to sell Israel 350,000-400,000 tons of crude & fuel oil and to buy 15,000 tons of Israeli fruit.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Dulles Visits Tito

U.S. State Secy. Dulles & Marshal Tito held a joint press conference on Brioni Island in the Adriatic Sea Nov. 6 after what Dulles described as a "most satisfactory" discussion of the Soviet satellites, the Big 4 talks, the Middle East situation & the Greek-Turkish-Yugoslav alliance.

Dulles, with Tito concurring, said: We "reached a common accord in recognizing the importance of independence for those [satellite] states and on non-interference from outside in their internal affairs and their right to develop their own social & economic laws in ways of their own choice."

Details of the talk "will have to remain secret," Dulles said, but he disclosed that he & Tito discussed the Middle East situation with regard to Tito's scheduled visit to Egypt in December. Tito said they agreed on the need for solving the German problem but not on the method.

(Yugoslavia had agreed to let the U.S. raise its military mission from 44 to 60 men, it was disclosed Nov. 4.) [See p. 350E2]

Russians See Red Victory

A "worldwide victory for communism" in the present century was predicted by Soviet First Deputy Pre-

mier Lazar M. Kaganovich Nov. 6 in the keynote speech at the traditional gathering of Soviet leaders in Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre on the eve of the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

Those who said the USSR was exporting revolutionary ideas were either "fools or provocateurs" because communism cannot be imposed from without but must arise from within each country, Kaganovich declared. He said Communist ideas were spreading throughout the world "without visas & without fingerprints." "No one can break the close ties linking the Soviet people with the broad masses and working classes of all countries of the world," he said. "Revolutionary ideas know no frontiers." [See p. 286C1]

(U.S. Pres. Eisenhower sent personal anniversary greetings to the Soviet peoples with "the best wishes of the people of the U.S. for progress toward a permanent & just peace." The message, addressed to Klementi Voroshilov, chrmn. of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, was believed to be the first of its kind from a U.S. President. Previous messages had come from the State Secy.) [See p. 320B3]

Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov told crowds in Red Square Nov. 7 that the USSR was "stronger than ever before" but was "still threatened by aggressive circles in the West." No new military equipment was shown during the demonstration. [See p. 310F1-D2]

Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov told newsmen at a Kremlin reception Nov. 7 that prospects for the Big 4 meeting in Geneva "are improving." "I came back to Moscow from Geneva bringing with me excellent baggage. I have heard many good things here at Moscow, and I am going back to Geneva with even better baggage than I brought." Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin agreed. [See p. 333G3]

(The Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda* published Nov. 4 the most comprehensive article on communism to be printed recently in the USSR. It criticized the views recanted by Molotov Sept. 16 and declared: "Communism is developing out of every facet of Socialist life and is becoming so real that no one can fail to notice & feel its approach." "Communism is not a dream for the far future," *Pravda* said.) [See p. 335F1]

U.S. to Ease Embargo

U.S. Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks announced in Washington Nov. 3 that by the end of 1955, licensing of shipments of non-strategic goods to the USSR & its European satellites would be similar to the procedure for export to non-Communist countries. Current rules required separate licenses for each shipment. "General licensing" was to apply after the change. Weeks said the plan was "designed to carry out further the objectives urged by Pres. Eisenhower at Geneva in July." [See p. 246C-D1]

USSR to Admit Priest

A 6-mo. controversy between the U.S. & the USSR ended Nov. 3 with

the announcement that the Rev. Louis F. Dion, of Worcester, Mass., an Assumptionist (Roman Catholic) priest, had been granted a Soviet visa to minister to the spiritual needs of U.S. residents in Moscow. The U.S. Embassy in Moscow announced Nov. 4 that Archbishop Boris, titular head of the Russian Orthodox community of North American & the Aleutians, had been granted a visa to perform similar services for Russians in the U.S. [See p. 240G2]

Red Crewmen Get U.S. Asylum

9 Russian crew members of the Soviet tanker *Tuapse*, seized by Chinese Nationalists in June 1954, arrived in New York by air Oct. 22. They said they had asked for asylum in the U.S. because, "like all others" behind the Iron Curtain, "we think . . . the U.S. is the most important great force for the preservation of democracy & liberty." 11 *Tuapse* crewmen chose to remain in Formosa, and the 29 others returned to the USSR. [See p. 262A1]

U Nu Leaves Moscow

Burmese Premier U Nu ended a 2-week visit to the USSR Nov. 3 by signing a joint communiqué with Soviet Premier Bulganin. It denounced the "policy of creating blocs" and urged the Big 4 foreign ministers to do "everything necessary to reach agreed decisions on all problems" on their agenda. [See p. 350F-G1]

Saar Sets New Election

The Saar Parliament Oct. 29 appointed Heinrich Welsch, 67, as caretaker Premier pending the outcome of new Parliamentary elections scheduled that day for Dec. 18. Welsch's selection was a compromise between the controlling parties in the current Parliament & the pro-German parties, which were legalized before the Oct. 23 referendum. [See p. 349B-E1]

Kefauver for Dietrich Probe

U.S. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) said in Washington Nov. 3 he would ask the Senate Armed Services Com. to investigate the release of ex-Col. Gen. Sepp Dietrich, 63, wartime commander of the Nazi 6th SS (elite guard) Panzer Army, from a U.S.-governed prison at Landsberg, Bavaria Oct. 22. Dietrich was involved in the Malmédy massacre of 142 captured U.S. troops. [See Vol. VI, p. 233A]

French Back ben Youssef

Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, ex-Sultan of Morocco banished by the French in 1953, again was recognized as sultan by the French Govt. Nov. 5.

A joint statement by ben Youssef & French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay in Paris next day said negotiations would be held "to lead Morocco to the status of an independent state, united with France by the permanent links of an interdependence freely consented & defined." Ben Youssef "confirmed his desire to constitute a Moroccan Govt. of management & negotiations representing the various

* Ben-Gurion retained the Defense portfolio and outgoing Premier Moshe Sharett remained as Foreign Minister. Other Mapai Party ministers: Levi Eshkol (Finance); Mrs. Golda Myerson (Labor); Behor Shitreet (Police); Salman Aranne (Education); Peretz Naphtali (without portfolio); Kaddish Looz (Agriculture); and Pinhas Saphir (Commerce). Progressive Party: Pinhas Rosen (Justice) and Moshe Kol (without portfolio). Ahdut Avoda Party: Israel Bar Yehuda (Interior) and Gen. Moshe Carmel (Communications). Mapam Party: Mordecai Bentov (Development) and Israel Barzelai (Health).

tendencies of Moroccan opinion." The Moroccan Govt. would work out "institutional reforms which will make Morocco a democratic state with a constitutional monarchy." [See p. 359D2]

Ben Youssef summoned Thami el Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakesh, to Paris Nov. 4. The pasha, who led the revolt against ben Youssef in 1953, arrived in Paris Nov. 8 and begged the sultan's forgiveness after crawling on the floor toward him & kissing his feet. "I am a slave at the feet of your majesty," he muttered. The sultan replied that the "past is forgotten." [See p. 350F3]

South Africa Quits UN Group

South Africa quit the UN Gen. Assembly & its committees for the rest of the 10th session Nov. 9 after the Assembly's Special Political Com. adopted a resolution expressing "concern" that South Africa maintained its apartheid (racial separation) policy despite previous Assembly requests that this policy be reconsidered.

The resolution, introduced by 17 Asian-African nations & Bolivia, expressed "regret" that South Africa refused to cooperate with the special UN Com. on the Racial Situation in South Africa, set up in 1952 but never recognized by South Africa. The resolution also extended the commission for another year. The resolution was approved 37 to 7 (13 abstentions, in-

cluding the U.S., which said there was "no practical value" in continuing the commission).

South Africa's chief UN delegate, Wentzel C. du Plessis, announced his country's boycott of the UN immediately after the vote, which he called a "flagrant" breach of the UN Charter because it interfered in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. His argument was similar to that advanced by France in its walkout on the Algeria question Sept. 30. [See p. 325B2]

The UN Comm. on South Africa said in a survey Oct. 12 that South Africa's apartheid policy remained generally unaltered, although efforts to put it into practice in the past year were, "if not almost at a standstill, at least very slow." [See p. 351F1]

Fired UN Employees Win Case

The UN's Agencies Administrative Tribunal Oct. 29 ordered the reinstatement of 4 American women employees dismissed by UNESCO after they refused to appear before an American loyalty-review board in Paris in 1954. The tribunal ordered payment of \$30,000 to the 4 if they were not reinstated. The sum represented 2 years' pay & legal expenses. Although the tribunal could not force reinstatement, it could force payment of damages. The 4 women: Mrs. Kathryn Bernstein, Mrs. Kathryn Pankey, Miss Ruth Froma & Miss Helen Van Gelder. [See p. 312E3]

gust, was elected Governor without opposition. [See p. 282A1]

Democrats made a net gain of 2 in upstate New York mayoral elections although Republicans won a majority of contests (25 GOP, 19 Dem. & 3 nonpartisan mayors were elected). Democrats won in 83 of Indiana's 105 cities. Among mayors elected:

Boston—John B. Hynes (D.), 57*
Bridgeport, Conn.—Jasper McLevy (Soc.), 77*
Elmira, N. Y.—Edw. A. Moores (R.)
Evansville, Ind.—Vance Hartke (D.)
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Robert Meyers (R.)*
Gary, Ind.—Peter Mandich (D.)*
Hartford, Conn.—Joseph V. Cronin (D.)
Indianapolis—Philip L. Bayt (D.)
Ithaca, N. Y.—John F. Ryan (D.)
New Haven, Conn.—Richard C. Lee (D.), 39*
Norwalk, Conn.—George J. Brunjes (D.)
Paterson, N. J.—Edw. J. O'Bryne (D.)
Philadelphia—Richardson Dilworth (D.), 57
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—J. Thos. Dietz (R.)
Salt Lake City—Adiel F. Stewart (R.)
San Francisco—George Christopher (R.), 47
Saratoga, N. Y.—Addison Mallory (non-part.)
Schenectady, N. Y.—Samuel S. Stratton (D.-L.)
South Bend, Ind.—Edw. Voorde (D.)
Springfield, Mass.—Daniel Brunton (D.)*
Stamford, Conn.—Thomas F. J. Quigley (D.)*
Troy, N. Y.—John J. Purcell (D.)
Utica, N. Y.—John T. McKennan (D.)
Waterbury, Conn.—Edw. D. Bergin (D.), 44
Yonkers, N. Y.—Kristen Kristensen (R.)*

Ohio voters rejected a proposal to increase unemployment compensation and to allow simultaneous collection of state jobless pay & supplemental lay-off compensation under recent union contracts. [See p. 304F3]

Kentucky became the 2d state (Georgia was the first) to lower the minimum voting age from 21 to 18.

ARMED FORCES

Navy Plane Probe. The Senate Preparedness Subcom. reported Nov. 3 that the Navy's controversial F3H-1 Demon, designed as a carrier-based attack plane, "has yet to fully prove itself qualified for its combat mission" although its inadequate Westinghouse J-40 jet engines had been replaced by more powerful Allison J-27 engines. The subcommittee said the F3H-1 program had cost \$300,400,000. The J-40 engine had been scheduled also for the Navy's Douglas F4D & A3D and Grumman F10F. When the J-40 proved inadequate, the subcommittee reported, the F10F program was dropped at a \$22,285,000 loss and the other 2 planes were equipped with Pratt & Whitney engines following design changes & production delays. Chrmn. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.), whose House Govt. Operations subcommittee held hearings on the F3H-1 controversy, said Oct. 27 that he had found "no evidence of fraud or improper action" and that any waste or mistakes "were made honestly under the pressure of the Korean emergency." Subcommittee investigators said that 11 J-40-equipped F3H-1s had crashed and 4 test pilots had been killed before the planes were grounded. Rear Adm. James S. Russell, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, testifying before the House subcommittee Oct. 24, admitted to "an honest mistake" on the Navy's part. He said 4 of the 60 F3H-1s accepted by the Navy had been converted to the cheaper J-71 engines at a cost of \$450,000 each and that 26 more would

*Incumbent

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Meets Foreign Visitors

Pres. Eisenhower, recuperating at Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver after his heart attack, was visited Nov. 5 by British Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein and Nov. 9 by Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas, 41, of Guatemala.

Montgomery said later that Mr. Eisenhower was "one of the very few people" who "visualizes . . . in a global way" the struggle between communism & the western world. The President was one of the few who could approach the problem and appeal to people "from the human angle," Montgomery said, "and that is why he is so terribly valuable from a world point of view." Montgomery said this was "the age of the *pax atomica*" in which mutual fear of nuclear destruction had reduced chances of a general war. [See p. 334E3]

To Leave Hospital

Pres. Eisenhower's physicians announced Nov. 7 that the President was well enough to leave the Denver hospital and fly to Washington Nov. 11 but would not know until late Jan. 1956 or February whether he would be well enough to seek reelection. Mr. Eisenhower was to stay at the White House until Nov. 14, then go to his Gettysburg farm for further recuperation. He would have periodic examinations but there would be no nurses or other medical personnel in constant attendance.

ELECTIONS

Democrats Make Local Gains

Democrats made scattered gains in such areas as upstate New York, New Jersey, Indiana & California in off-year elections Nov. 8.

Republican Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall said Nov. 9 that the contests were "on purely local issues" with "no national significance" and that "only a few million" voted.

But Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler said the results showed "that the 3-yr. trend toward the Democrats is . . . apparently getting stronger." "After making full allowance for local factors, there is no doubt that this has national significance," he said. He predicted that the GOP set-backs would result in Republicans putting more pressure on Pres. Eisenhower to run for reelection.

Election Results

Ex-Gov. Albert Benjamin (Happy) Chandler (D.), 57, was elected Governor of Kentucky by a landslide victory over Edwin R. Denney (R.) [see p. 266C2]. Mississippi Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman, winner of a Democratic gubernatorial run-off primary in Au-

be converted. But conversion of the remaining 25 would require uneconomically extensive modification, so they & the 174 remaining J-40 engines would be used for training & study, Russell said. J. S. McDonnell, head of McDonnell Aircraft Corp., manufacturer of the F3H-1, testified Oct. 25 that the J-40 might have been suitable under original plans for the plane but that the Navy had changed specifications and increased the plane's weight. W. S. Smith, manager of the Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s gas turbine division, agreed with McDonnell's testimony and told the subcommittee Oct. 26 that the J-40 had set speed & rate-of-climb records in lighter planes. (Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas, in a Sept. 29 statement, blamed Navy purchase practices under the Truman Admin. for the F3H-1's troubles. He said the planes had been ordered in 1951 under inadequate procedures which since then had been rectified. Deliveries had started in Dec. 1953, had continued through June 1955.) [See p. 322G1-B2]

Ex-PWs. Maj. Ronald E. Alley, 33, was convicted by an Army court-martial at Ft. Meade, Md. Nov. 1 of having collaborated with his captors while a prisoner of the Communists in Korea. He was sentenced Nov. 3 to 10 years at hard labor. [See p. 305D3] . . . Cpl. Thomas Bayes, 32, of Flat Rock, Ky. was convicted by an Army court-martial at the Presidio (San Francisco) Oct. 22 of collaborating with the Communists while their prisoner in Korea. He was given a 5-yr. sentence. . . . The U.S. Court of Military Appeals Sept. 30 upheld Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson's conviction of collaborating with the Chinese Reds while a PW in Korea. It sustained his 10-yr. term. [See Vol. XIV, p. 433E3]

Antarctic Expedition. Operation Deep-freeze, a 4-yr. Antarctic expedition contributing to U.S. participation in the Intl. Geophysical Year, got under way Oct. 30 when the icebreaker *Edisto* left Boston as part of a task force of 1,600 men & 9 ships under the command of Rear Adm. George J. Dufek. It was to be joined by the icebreakers *Glacier* & *Eastwind*. Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd was recalled from retirement to be officer in charge of the expedition. Actg. Defense Secy. Reuben B. Robertson Jr. announced Nov. 2 that, on Pres. Eisenhower's orders, Byrd had been "charged with maintaining effective monitorship over those political, scientific & operational activities which comprise the total United States Antarctic program." Under Byrd's direction, the U.S. was to establish a "permanent unit for Antarctic activity." [See pp. 337E1, 255F-G3]

Airspeed Record. The Navy announced Oct. 17 that a 695.163-mph. world speed record had been set by Lt. Gordon Gray, 32, of La Jolla, Calif. in an A-4D Douglas Skyhawk jet attack bomber on a 100-km. closed circuit course at Edwards AF Base, Calif. Oct. 15. [See Vol. XIV, p. 304F2]

Flying Saucers. AF Secy. Donald F. Quarles, making public a 316-page

summary of the AF's 8-yr. investigation of "flying saucer" reports, said Oct. 25 that the study convinced him that no such "objects . . . have flown over the U.S." Most "saucer" reports were traced to conventional aircraft, natural phenomena or illusions. Even the 3% labeled "unknown" could have been explained "if more complete observational data had been available," Quarles said. He revealed, however, that "we are now entering a period of aviation technology in which aircraft of unusual configuration & flight characteristics will begin to appear." He said that "in a matter of days" the AF "will fly the first jet-powered vertical-rising airplane," a delta-wing aircraft built by Ryan Aeronautical Corp. at San Diego, Calif. Quarles disclosed that "another project under contract with Avro, Ltd. of Canada . . . could result in disk-shaped aircraft somewhat similar to the popular concept of a flying saucer." [See Vol. XIV, p. 415G3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, in 2 unanimous decisions Nov. 7, banned racial segregation in publicly-financed parks, playgrounds & golf courses. The rulings (1) upheld a lower-court decision against segregation at beaches & bathhouses operated by the city of Baltimore & state of Maryland and (2) overturned 2 lower-court decisions against Negroes using city-operated golf courses in Atlanta. [See p. 154B2]

(Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook charged Nov. 7 that the NAACP could get from the Supreme Court "any decision respecting segregation that is designed to further its program to force intermarriage." Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffith said in Atlanta Nov. 8 that the "state will get out of the park business before allowing a breakdown in segregation in the intimacy of the playground.") [See p. 243C-D3]

The court ruled, 6-3, Nov. 7 that the armed forces could not arrest & court-martial civilians for crimes they had committed while in service. The decision was handed down in the case of Robert W. Toth, 24, whom the Air Force had arrested and sought to court-martial for the 1952 murder of a Korean civilian [see Vol. XIV, p. 101C3]. The majority declared unconstitutional Article 3(A) of the 1950 Uniform Code of Military Justice, under which the military retained jurisdiction over ex-servicemen for crimes committed in service [see Vol. X, p. 148J]. Justices Reed, Burton & Minton dissented. (As a result of the Toth decision, the Army Nov. 8 freed from the Ft. Baker, Calif. guardhouse 3 "turncoat" PWs—Lewis W. Griggs, 22, Otho Bell, 24, & William C. Cowart, 22—who had been awaiting courts-martial on charges of collaborating with the Communists while prisoners in Korea. They were granted habeas corpus writs because the Army, having dishonorably discharged them after they had refused repatri-

ation, no longer had jurisdiction over them.) [See p. 281D1]

Other court actions Nov. 7:

● Upheld, by refusing to review, a Wisconsin Supreme Court decision that tenants of a federal housing project could not be forced to sign a loyalty oath [see p. 250D3]. (Lawrence Davern, assistant general counsel to the Public Housing Admin., said Nov. 8 that federal housing tenants would be required to sign in all other states because the ruling applied only to Wisconsin.)

● Rejected appeals of editor Eugene Moy of the *China Daily News* (N.Y. Chinese-language newspaper) & of stockholders Chin You Gon & Chin Hong Ming, who were jailed in 1954 (Moy getting a 2-yr. term, the others one year each) for violating the "trading with the enemy" act. The newspaper & Moy were found guilty of accepting ads from 2 Communist-controlled Hong Kong banks. The ads offered to transmit money from Chinese in the U.S. to relatives in Communist China. The 2 Chins were convicted of sending money to friends & relatives in Red China.

● Ruled, 7-2, that the Govt. could not tax profits a company made in selling its own treasury stock provided the company did not deal in it "as it might deal in the shares of another corporation." This upheld a ruling Anderson, Clayton & Co. of Houston had obtained from the U.S. Court of Claims.

Fund for Republic. Robert M. Hutchins, pres. of the Fund for the Republic, told reporters in New York Nov. 7 that he considered the Communist Party a "danger" to the nation but "wouldn't hesitate to hire a Communist for a job he was qualified to do, provided I was in a position to see he did it." Hutchins defended the fund's action in giving a temporary press relations job to ex-newsman Amos Landman, who had invoked the 5th Amend. in July when a Senate Internal Security Subcom. had questioned him about communism. Hutchins said Landman had told the fund that he had quit the CP in 1939 but did not want to inform on former associates. [See p. 314G3] . . . Fund officials announced Oct. 28 that the fund would revise its 474-page "Bibliography on the Communist Program in the United States," an index of pro- & anti-Communist published literature. The listing, published in January after 18 months' work & expenditure of \$67,000, had been found inadequate by one of its compilers, Cornell U. Prof. Clinton Rossiter, who also had been engaged by the fund to direct a \$300,000 study of the "Communist influence in American life." The bibliography had been attacked by anti-Communist writers for omission of some anti-Red material. . . . Arthur H. Dean's Sept. 27 resignation as a director of the fund was announced Oct. 26. Dean said he had resigned for lack of time. [See p. 180D3]

Narcotics. N.Y. State Atty. Gen. Jacob K. Javits estimated Nov. 7 that the U.S. had 60,000 narcotics addicts, including 6,000-10,000 in N.Y. State, and that it cost users an average of \$200 a week to buy drugs. This estimate was given to a House Ways & Means subcommittee at the opening of a 2-day N.Y. hearing. [See p. 196F2]

Reclamation. The Natl. Reclamation Assn., concluding a 24th annual convention held in Lincoln, Neb. Oct. 24-26, adopted a resolution rejecting Hoover Comm. "implications . . . that reclamation is an unjustified subsidy." It opposed Hoover Comm. proposals of a federal water-development agency & a water-resources board as adding to the complexity of the federal water-development organization. It disagreed with commission opposition to new Govt. electric power construction on grounds Congress should have discretion to decide [see pp. 217E3-218A1]. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) told the association Oct. 25 that reclamation projects were under attack by many groups, including "well-heeled" Southern California water & power lobbies fighting the Central Arizona & Upper Colorado projects. Chrmn. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) of the Senate Interior Com. warned the association Oct. 23, in a letter to its president, C. Petrus Peterson, that "betrayers" among its spokesmen apparently were helping the Admin. "liquidate" the reclamation program.

Indians. Indian Affairs Comm. Glenn L. Emmons disclosed Oct. 25 that the Indian Affairs Bureau was inaugurating an educational program for adult Indians unable to read, write, speak or understand English. He said the need was "especially acute" among the Seminole of Florida, the Papago of Arizona, the Rosebud Sioux in South Dakota and the Turtle Mountain Chippewa in North Dakota & Idaho. Homer Jenkins, the bureau's program planning director, outlined before the 8th annual Governors' Interstate Indian Council in Santa Fe, N.M. Oct. 5 a plan for economic & social integration of the nation's Indians. They would get access to all U.S. social services, receive help in developing their land and be encouraged to assume responsibilities of normal citizens. The N. Y. Times reported Oct. 9 that, under the bureau's "relocation" program, 10,000 of the U.S.' 40,000 Indians had moved voluntarily from reservations to urban areas in the past 3 years. The movement was being encouraged on grounds reservations could not serve as a basis for community development without continual federal aid. (Sen. William Langer [R., N.D.], releasing a Senate subcommittee report on juvenile & adult delinquency on Indian reservations, charged Sept. 1 that Govt. "fumbling" was at least partly responsible. He said delinquency was increasing because nothing was done to alleviate poverty.) [See p. 103A2; Vol. XIV, 302D3]

Ford to Sell Stock. The Ford Foundation officially announced Nov. 6 that it would sell 6,952,293 shares of Ford Motor Co. stock to the public early in 1956 under an arrangement

whereby eventually the Ford family would retain 40% of the company's voting stock and other owners of Ford stock the remaining 60%. The foundation Nov. 9 designated these 7 investment banking houses as a syndicate to manage the stock sale: Blyth & Co.; First Boston Corp.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Lehman Bros.; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; White, Weld & Co. Lee M. Limbert of Blyth & Co. was to head the syndicate, which was to organize a nationwide group of 400-500 firms to sell the stock. [See p. 362B3]

STRIKE STATISTICS

(From Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. '54
Strikes started	400	450	315
Workers involved	*240	*220	*126
Strikes in effect	600	650	526
Workers involved	*430	*380	*304
Man-days idleness	*2,800	*3,000	*2,410
% working time†	.31	.3	.27

*In thousands

†Estimated, all industries

ARTS & SCIENCE

Mental Health. The board of the Natl. Assn. for Mental Health, meeting in Indianapolis, gave its approval Nov. 4 to a proposed nationwide chain of information centers to help the mentally ill find the right treatment and to help communities decide what mental health facilities they need. F. Barry Ryan of New York was re-elected NAMH pres. . . . The Veterans Admin. announced Nov. 9 that it was starting a 5-yr. study to find what types of hospital & treatment were most effective in helping the mentally ill. Dr. Richard L. Jenkins was to head the study. [See p. 170G2]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Andersonville. By MacKinlay Kantor. Epic novel about Confederate prison camp in which almost 14,000 Northern captives died in one year. Oct. 27. Book-of-the-Month Club Nov. choice. (World, 767 pp., \$5)*

Cash McCall. By Cameron Hawley. Big-time operator who buys & sells faltering business concerns, manages not to feel guilty about making money. Nov. 7. Lit. Guild Dec. choice. (Houghton, Mifflin, 444 pp., \$3.95)*

A Charmed Life. By Mary McCarthy. Young playwright & 2d husband try to find peace in same Cape Cod town as first husband & 2d wife. Nov. 3. (Harcourt, Brace, 313 pp., \$3.95)*

The Edge of the Sea. By Rachel Carson. About flora & fauna of the coasts. Oct. 26. (Houghton, Mifflin, 276 pp., \$3.95)†

The Exurbanites. By A. C. Spector. Differences & similarities between people who have had the courage or money to leave "the city" for life beyond suburbs. Oct. 26. (Lippincott, 278 pp., \$3.95)†

How Far the Promised Land? By Walter White. Posthumous book by exec. secy. of NAACP. About battles by U.S. Negroes to achieve equality. Oct. 31. (Viking, 244 pp., \$3.50)†

The Inmost Leaf. By Alfred Kazin. 28 essays of literary criticism. Oct. 27. (Harcourt, Brace, 273 pp., \$4.75)†

Memoirs. Vol. 1. "Year of Decisions." By Harry S. Truman. Ex-President tells of hardships in assuming leadership after FDR's death. Serializations of parts of "Memoirs" had been run in "Life" & "N.Y. Times." Nov. 2. (Doubleday, 596 pp., \$5)† (James F. Byrnes, State Secy. during Truman's Admin., denied in Columbia, S. C. Nov. 3 that he falsely had claimed FDR's support when he sought the Vice Presidential nomination in 1944, as Truman had written. Byrnes said political bosses had expressed a preference for Truman or William O. Douglas but that FDR had not expressed a preference. Henry Wallace, Commerce Secy. under Truman, told the AP Oct. 19 in South Salem, N.Y. that Truman had approved in advance the foreign policy speech for which he allegedly had been dismissed in 1946.) [See Vol. VI, p. 301C]

The New Dimensions of Peace. By Chester Bowles. Ex-Amb. to India calls U.S. slow to

recognize struggle for independence in India, Pakistan & Africa. Oct. 31. (Harper, 391 pp., \$4.50)†

The Prophet: A Biblical Novel. By Sholem Asch. Trans. by Arthur Saul Super. Life of 2d Isaiah who foresaw coming of Messiah. Nov. 1. (Putnam, 343 pp., \$4)*

Robert Benchley. By Nathaniel Benchley. Biog. of humorist by his son. Nov. 3. (McGraw-Hill, 258 pp., \$3.95)†

The Sea & The Stone. By Charmian Cliff & Geo. Johnston. Australian husband-wife writing team see strength in ancient culture of Greek seaport town. Oct. 28. (Bobbs-Merrill, 366 pp., \$3.95)*

The Spider's House. By Paul Bowles. Conflict between French & Moslem worlds in Morocco. Author says Moslems will win because they can live without hope. Nov. 4. (Random House, 406 pp., \$3.95)*

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Arlequin Poli Par L'Amour. One-act comedy by Marivaux. Staged by Gaston Baty & Jacques Charon. Presented in French by Comedie Francaise on double bill with **Le Barbier de Seville**, comedy in 4 acts by Beaumarchais. Nov. 8 at Broadway for limited run. [See p. 354C3]

The Heavenly Twins. Adapted from French play by Albert Husson. Comedy in which woman shoots her husband, wakes to discover she has been dreaming and has to do it over again. Staged by Cyril Ritchard. Presented by Theatre Guild. With Faye Emerson, Jean Pierre Aumont, Marcel Hillaire, Gaby Rodgers. Nov. 4 at Booth. (0-0-7)S

Highway Robbery. By Moshe Shamir. Adapted by Joseph Buloff & Felix Leon. Comedy in which Israeli kibbutz members try to divert intended highway for their own needs. Staged by Zev Barban. Presented by the Heritage Group Players. With Zvee Scooler, Lou Gilbert, Anna Appel, Wolfe Barzell, Michel Rosenberg. Nov. 7 at President. (1-2-2)S

Closed

Maurice Chevalier Nov. 6 (47 performances)

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews (in N.Y. daily newspapers); 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

Richard F. Byrd for editorially criticizing him after he shot a Negro, Henry Randall, near Tchula, Miss. July 3, 1954. The court said her report of the incident & comments were "substantially true." It upheld her "right to publish the truth, with good motives & for just ends."

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Dr. Cyril Garbett, 80, Archbishop of York & the Church of England's 2d ranking prelate, announced Nov. 2 that Queen Elizabeth had authorized him to resign early in 1956 because of age & ill health. [See Vol. XIV, p. 233D2] ... Hadassah, at a convention in Chicago Oct. 31-Nov. 2, reelected Mrs. Rebecca Shulman of Stamford, Conn. to her 3d consecutive year as pres. and adopted a \$9 million budget. [See Vol. XIV, p. 295G1] ... Protestant welfare agencies were urged by the first Natl. Conference on the Churches & Social Welfare Nov. 4 to affiliate with comparable non-church social agencies and thereby help create a network of welfare services on local, state & national levels. This proposal was contained in a "Message to the Churches" adopted at a meeting held in Cleveland Nov. 1-4 under sponsorship of the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ. ... Pope Pius XII, addressing Italian army veterans in Rome Nov. 6, appealed to "the rulers of people ... to prevent new bloodshed." He said he prayed that God might "scatter the nations that delight in war." The N.Y. Times reported Vatican feeling that the address was prompted by Arab-Israeli strife. [See p. 359F1] ... Louis Lipsky was given the American Jewish Congress' 1954 Stephen Wise Award in New York Nov. 2 for Zionist service. [See p. 163E2] ... Arnold J. Toynbee, speaking at Union Theological Seminary in New York Nov. 3, said Christianity might be rejected by non-Western peoples unless it transcended the idea that God revealed Himself to the West alone. [See Vol. XIV, p. 351C2] ... Catholic Relief Services distributed \$115 million worth of food & clothing throughout the world on an interdenominational basis in the period Oct. 1954-Sept. 1955, Msgr. Edward E. Swanstrom reported in Grand Rapids, Mich. Nov. 7 at the 41st annual Conference of Catholic Charities. Swanstrom, CRS exec. dir., reported Nov. 8 that American Catholics had contributed \$367 million for foreign relief during the past 12 years. Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle of Washington had opened the conference Nov. 6 with a warning that expanding federal social services might smother works of Christian charity. He urged cooperation between Govt. & religious welfare agencies and opposed expansion of the Govt. services. [See Vol. XIV, p. 228E3]

N.Y.C. school system was cleared by a Public Education Assn. citizens' group Nov. 6 of charges of deliberately segregating Negro & Puerto Rican pupils. The panel said that 445 (71%) of the city's 639 elementary schools had enrollments either of 90% or more Negro & Puerto Rican

children or of 90% or more "continental white" children but that this reflected community conditions (e.g.: a Harlem school would be made up largely of Negro pupils). The study disclosed that since Negroes & Puerto Ricans lived in the city's older areas, their schools were older than others. These schools had more than their fair share of substitute teachers, and experienced teachers showed a preference for transferring to other schools. ... Southern Education Reporting Svc., in a survey for October (made public Nov. 5), said that less than 300 Negro teachers out of 75,000 had lost their jobs as a result of combining white & Negro schools. [See p. 331B1] ... Virginian efforts to bypass the desegregation decision received a set-back Nov. 7 when the state Supreme Court of Appeals ruled unanimously that, under the state constitution, state funds could not be used to support private schools. The case was a test involving a 1930 law which authorized the state to pay private schools for educating orphans of servicemen killed in action. ... White students formed 1/3 of the student body of the formerly all-Negro West Virginia State College, the AP reported Nov. 6. Integration had taken place without friction there & at the state's formerly all-white colleges, the report said.

OBITUARIES

Rev. Dr. Albert Victor Baillie, 91, domestic chaplain to Britain's Queen Elizabeth II & 3 previous kings, ex-Anglican Dean of Windsor; Nov. 3 in Baldock, Eng.

Edwin J. Barclay, 73, Liberian Pres. 1930-43; Nov. 6 in Liberia. [See Vol. III, p. 170D]

John H. (Jack) Barry, 82, Knight Newspapers, Inc. honorary chrmn. since retirement in 1952 as gen. mgr.; Nov. 4 in Detroit.

Owen E. Brennan, 45, New Orleans restaurateur (Brennan's & Old Absinthe House); Nov. 4 in New Orleans of heart attack.

Floyd deL. Brown, 70, pres. Bethlehem Engineering Corp., architects; Nov. 6 in New York.

James Wright Butler, 82, Texas banker; Nov. 7 in Houston, Tex.

Dr. Jesse Buttrick Davis, 84, dean emeritus of Boston U. School of Education, a fndr. & ex-pres. of Natl. Vocational Guidance Assn. & of Natl. Assn. of Secondary School Principals; Nov. 2 in Newton, Mass.

Peter B. Gruening, 32, son of ex-Alaska Gov. Ernest Gruening & UP mgr. for Australia & South Pacific; found in car near Sydney Nov. 5 with hose leading from exhaust to car's interior.

Samuel H. Husbands, 64, ex-pres. Transamerica Corp., RFC director 1939-46; Nov. 1 in San Mateo, Calif.

Walter B. Lashar, 85, fndr. & ex-pres. Amer. Chain & Cable Co.; Nov. 5 in Stamford, Conn.

Col. Alexander J. Macnab, 77, big-game hunter & marksman; Nov. 4 in Honolulu of heart ailment.

William J. McGiffin, 62, pblshr. Ft. Madison (Ia.) Democrat & other newspapers; Nov. 4 in Palm Springs, Calif. of heart attack.

Mrs. Bessie Oldfield, widow of auto racer Barney Oldfield; Nov. 5 in Santa Monica, Calif. She had married Oldfield twice, in 1905 & 1945. The first marriage had ended in divorce in 1924. Oldfield had married Mrs. Hulda Rae Braden in 1925 but was divorced from her in 1945. [See Vol. VI, p. 321P]

Herman Paley, 76, song writer (Symphony, Keep on Smiling); Nov. 4 in Hollywood.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, 91, a Russian-born leader of U. S. Reform Judaism, rabbi emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, New York; Nov. 2 in N.Y.

Maurice Utrillo (Valadon), 71, French painter who took up art as occupational therapy when 18 & already alcoholic; Nov. 5 in Dax, France of pneumonia. His most famous paintings were produced in 1908-14 (his "white period") when he frequently was drunk & in asylums.

August Vollmer, 79, pioneer of modern police science, suicide by shooting in garden of home in Berkeley, Calif. Nov. 4 in depression over illness & failing eyesight.

Ruth Weston, 44, actress; Nov. 5 in East Orange, N. J.

William Whiteley, 73, British Labor Party chief whip in Commons since 1942; Nov. 3 in Durham, Eng.

Dr. James Ingersoll Wyer, 86, N.Y. State Library dir. 1908-38, Amer. Library Assn. pres. 1909-11; Nov. 1 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Denton True (Cy) Young, 88, 1890-1911 baseball pitcher known for blazing fast ball; Nov. 4 in Newcomers-town, O.

SPORTS

Winners

Bowling: The Gage Printing team (Toronto) set a 5-pin world record of 4,589 points in Toronto Nov. 5. ...

Boxing: Frankie Ryff, 23, of New York (139 1/2 lb.) won a 10-round decision over ex-lightweight champ Paddy DeMarco, 27, of Brooklyn (139 1/2 lb.) at the Baltimore Coliseum Nov. 2 [see Vol. XIV, p. 420B2]. Fred Galiana, 24, of Spain (125 lb.) won the European featherweight title by a TKO from Ray Famechon (125 lb.) of France at the Paris Sports Palace Nov. 3 when Famechon failed to answer the 7th-round bell. [See Vol. XIV, p. 320F1] ...

Golf: Ryder Cup professional team match between U.S. & Britain at Palm Springs, Calif. Nov. 5-6—won by the U.S., 8-4. [See Vol. XIII, p. 335E3] ... **Horse Racing:** Brookmeade Stable's Sailor, Hedley J. Woodhouse up, won the \$58,600 Roamer Handicap for 3-yr.-olds, for \$40,500, at Jamaica, N.Y. Nov. 5. ... **Weightlifting:** World champion Paul Anderson of the U.S. beat his own world record for the heavyweight jerk Nov. 7 when he lifted 207.5-kg. (457 1/2 lb.) in Baghdad, Iraq. [See p. 204F1]

Rex Hartwig, Australia's 3d-ranking tennis amateur, accepted \$30,000 Nov. 8 for a 15-month tour with Jack Kramer's pro tennis troupe. [See p. 291D3] . . . Jack McGrath, 35, Los Angeles auto racer, was killed in a crack-up in Phoenix, Ariz. Nov. 6 in the 100-mile Bobby Ball Memorial championship race, the last race to be sponsored by the AAA. Jimmy Bryan of Phoenix won the \$12,100 race and received a \$3,100 first prize. [See Vol. XII, p. 260K] . . . Randy Turpin resigned his British & Empire light heavyweight titles Nov. 3. [See p. 347F3] . . . Bobby Bragan, 37 Oct. 30, was signed as Pittsburgh Pirates field mgr. Nov. 2. [See Vol. XIII, p. 48F] . . . Harry (The Hat) Walker became mgr. of the St. Louis Cardinals' Houston (Tex.) farm club Nov. 8. [See p. 340B2] . . . Clarence W. Miles resigned as Baltimore Orioles pres. Nov. 7 after criticism of his expenditure of more than \$700,000 on "bonus babies." . . . Washington Senators Nov. 8 traded pitchers Mickey Vernon, 37, Bob Porterfield, 31, & Johnny Schmitz, 34, plus reserve outfielder Tommy Umphlett to the Boston Red Sox for outfielders Neil Chrisley, 22, & Karl Olson, 25, and pitchers Dick Brodowski, 23, Al Curtis, 25, & Thurman Clevenger, 23. . . . Soccer fans in Naples, Italy, literally trying to kill a Roman umpire who had awarded the tying penalty kick to the visiting Bologna team, were routed by police carbine fire & tear

gas bombs Nov. 6. 152 casualties (including 52 police & carabinieri) were reported as a result of the riot. . . . Andy Niederreiter, ex-fight mgr. & recording secy. of the N. Y. Boxing Guild, refused Nov. 4 to testify in the N. Y. State Athletic Comm. inquiry into guild activities. The commission ordered contempt proceedings against him. [See p. 220B3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Willie Bioff, 55, former Hollywood labor racketeer who served 3 years of a 10-yr. jail term for extorting \$1 million from movie studios, was killed by a bomb in Phoenix, Ariz. Nov. 4 when he touched off an explosion by stepping on the starter of his pick-up truck. He had lived in Phoenix under the name William Nelson. [See Vol. IV, p. 416G] . . . Mrs. Sunny Canales Worden, 42, was arraigned in Kingsville, Tex. Nov. 3 after she admitted killing her 2d husband, Don Worden, 45, San Antonio real estate man, on Padre Island Oct. 22 after 2 months of marriage. Mrs. Worden said Worden, by hypnotism & drugs, had forced her to give him \$90,000 in cash & a \$45,000 home. She said that during a fishing trip Oct. 22, Worden forced her to dig a grave, gave her a pistol and ordered her to kill Maria Teresa Canales, 5, her daughter by Prexides Canales, Pre-mont, Tex. oilman who had divorced her Aug. 3. According to Mrs. Worden, the child ran and, when Worden grabbed for her, the mother shot him. . . . CAB, postal & company officials agreed Nov. 8 that a "bomb-type explosion" preceded the Nov. 1 crash of a United Air Lines DC-6B in which 44 persons died. The FBI started an investigation. [See p. 364D3] . . . Burglar Paul W. Wirths Jr. admitted to authorities in Mineola, N. Y. Nov. 7 that he had been in the home of sportsman William Woodward Jr. early Oct. 30 and had made an accidental noise just before Mrs. Woodward killed Woodward in the belief she was shooting at a prowler. Wirths said he had fled when he heard the shot. [See p. 364E2] . . . Patrick H. Lennon (alias Harry Hoffman), 54, & Leo F. Hampton, 74, were revealed by federal officials in New York Nov. 4 to have been arrested on charges of swindling \$423,771 over 4 years from Augustine Joseph Cunningham, 77, of Rochester, N. Y., manufacturer at the turn of the century of the Cunningham auto & ex-pres. of the James Cunningham & Sons electronic & farm machinery firm. The alleged swindle involved the buying-up of rights under the will of a non-existent Dr. Randolph Parker. . . . 10 convicts escaped from the Washington state prison at Walla Walla early Nov. 3 by digging a 30-ft. tunnel under the jail's west wall. 7 were recaptured Nov. 4. . . . The U. S. Board of Immigration Appeals Nov. 3 upheld a deportation order against William G. (Big Bill) Lias, Wheeling Downs race track (W. Va.) operator who had claimed to be a native-born citizen. The board agreed with Immigration Svc. charges that Lias was born in

Greece under the name Vassilios Liacakos, came to the U. S. at the age of 9 and was a deportable alien with a criminal record dating to 1922. [See Vol. XII, p. 316J]

Korean Air Crash. 16 children & a student pilot were killed and 12 children injured when a South Korean F-51 Mustang crashed into a school near Taegu, South Korea Nov. 8.

World Population. The unofficial Population Reference Bureau, Inc. estimated in Washington Nov. 6 that world population was 2½ billion, had grown by 300 million in the past 10 years, was increasing at a 35 million-a-year rate. [See p. 136D-E2]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Rudolph Halley, ex-counsel to the Senate Kefauver Crime Investigating Com. & ex-New York mayoral nominee [see Vol. XIII, p. 369B1], was listed in an SEC registration statement (made public Nov. 3) as a director & stockholder of Puerto Rican Jai Alai, Inc., which was to build a \$1,150,000 jai alai fronton complete with pari-mutuel betting in Rio Piedras, P. R. Tennis star William F. (Billy) Talbert was listed as vice pres., Frank H. Crierie of Houston, Tex. as pres. Halley, who said he never had opposed properly-supervised, legalized gambling, told newsmen Nov. 4 that he had accepted a role in the venture to make sure it stayed out of "the hands of racketeers." . . . Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover said in a filmed NBC interview (telecast Nov. 6) that he never had kept any pay for "relief work or federal service." He said he either had rejected compensation or had used the money for philanthropies. [See p. 281E3] . . . Jack Benny won a favorable ruling from the U. S. Tax Court in a case involving about \$1,000,000, his attorneys announced in Hollywood Nov. 6. The issue was over whether Benny should pay the 75% personal income tax rate or the 25% capital gains rate on the \$2,260,000 sale of Amusement Enterprises, Inc. to CBS in 1948. [See Vol. VIII, p. 426G] . . . Barbara Hutton, 43 Nov. 14, was married in Paris Nov. 8 to her 6th husband, ex-German tennis star Baron Gottfried von Cramm, 46, who had been jailed in 1938 on his plea of guilty to homosexuality. It was his 2d marriage. [See p. 152G3] . . . Rita Hayworth, 36, filed from Paris Nov. 4 an airmail suit for a Reno divorce from her 4th husband, Dick Haymes, 37. [See p. 292D3] . . . Victor Mature was divorced by the former Dorothy Stanford in Santa Monica, Calif. Nov. 8. . . . Diego Rivera's wife reported in Moscow Nov. 2 that the Mexican artist was improving as a result of cobalt treatment for skin cancer and that plans to operate had been canceled. [See p. 316A3] . . . Women's Natl. Institute awarded medallions of honor in New York Nov. 7 to these "Women of Achievement": Baroness Alma Dahlerup, Mrs. Howard Phipps, Mrs. Danl. A. Poling & Alexandra Tolstoy. . . . Birthdays: Chiang Kai-shek was 69 Oct. 31. The Aga Khan was 78 Nov. 2.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Nov. 5.—Detroit 24, Balti. 14; Chi. Cards 27, Pitts. 13. Nov. 6.—Cleveland, 24, N.Y. 14; Chi. Bears 52, Green Bay 31; A.L. 27, San Fran. 14; Wash. 34, Phila. 21.

College (Nov. 4)

Akron 46, Oberlin 13	Miami (Fla.) 14, Bos. C. 7*
Ala. A&M 13, Ala. St. 6	Miami (O.) 7, Blg. Gr. OS
Ark. 10, Rice 0	Mich. St. 27, Purdue 0
Auburn 27, Miss. St. 26	Mont. 19, Mont. St. 0
Bates 20, Colby 12	Muhlnbg. 7, Temple 6
Calif. 20, Wash. 6	Neb. 10, Ia. St. 7
Carn. Tech 12, F. & M. 0	N.C. 32, S.C. 14
Chnga. 14, N. Tex. St. 6	N.C. St. 40, Bos. U. 13
Citadel 21, Newbry. 7	N. D. 26, Sup. St. 13*
Clemson 21, VPI 16	Notre D. 46, Penn 14
Colgt. 35, Bucknl. 7	Ohio St. 20, Ind. 13
Colo. 37, Utah 7	Ohio U. 40, W. Mich. 14
Colo. A&M 20, Okla. A&M 13	Okla. 20, Mo. 0
Cornell 20, Brown 7	Omaha 35, Wayne 13
Dartmth. 14, Colmba. 7	Ore. 34, Wash. St. 0
Dela. 36, Gtysbg. 0	Ore. St. 33, Ida. 14
Denver 60, Colo. Coll. 0	Penn St. 21, Syr. 20
Detr. 20, Mtrgt. 7	Pitt 18, Va. 7
Duke 7, Navy 7	Stanfd. 28, USC 20
Fla. 19, Ga. 13	Tex. 21, Baylor 20
Fla. St. 16, Vlnva. 13	Tex. A&M 13, SMU 2
Ga. Tech 7, Tenn. 7	Tex. Tech 27, Ariz. 7
Hamp.-Syd. 30, W. & L. 7	Trinity 38, Amherst 14
Harv. 21, Tex. W. 21*	Tufts 34, Rochester 0
Harvd. 7, Princn. 6	Tulane 27, Ala. 7
Holy C. 13, Dayton 7†	Tulsa 17, Houston 14
Ia. St. 27, Colo. Mns. 13	UCLA 34, Coll. of Pac. 0
Ill. 25, Mich. 6	Utah St. 47, Brig. Yng. 21
Ia. 26, Minn. 0	Vandblt. 34, Ky. 0
J. Hpkns. 19, Swrthmr. 6	Wake For. 13, Wm. & M. 7
Kan. St. 46, Kan. 0	Wesleyan 40, Williams 21
Lafay. 16, Rtrgs. 7	W. Va. 13, Geo. Wash. 7*
Lehigh 39, VMI 0	Wichita 20, Cinci. 16
Me. 54, Bowdoin 8	Wis. 41, Nwstn. 14
Md. 13, LSU 0	Yale 14, Army 12

*Nov. 4 †Nov. 6 §Giving Miami its 2d consecutive Mid-American Conf. title